North Carolina Heat Report May 10-16, 2020

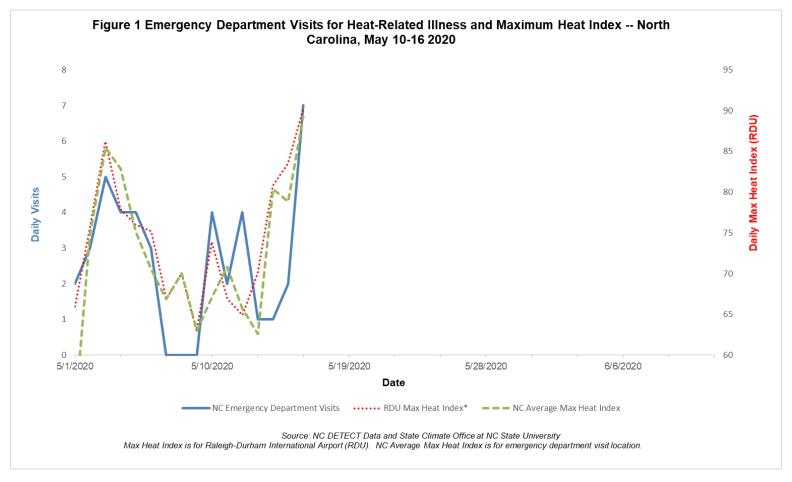


This Week

- Daily maximum heat indices ranged from 65°F to 90°F (median = 74°F) at Raleigh-Durham International Airport (RDU)
- * 21 emergency department visits for heat-related illness were observed (Figure 1)
 - 62% of visits were for females, mostly among 45-60 year olds (Table 1)
 - Visits' heat related diagnosis codes included Heat Exhaustion and Heat Syncope (Table 2)
 - Most visits were seen in hospitals in the Coast (57%) and Piedmont (33%) regions
 - * 14% of visits were seen in hospitals in the Sandhills sub-region¹
- * This week the proportion of emergency department visits for heat-related illness was 0.09%, similar to the historical average (Figure 2)

Season to Date (May 2020)

- 42 emergency department visits for heat-related illness have been identified (Figure 1)
- Common activities preceding illness are working outdoors and recreation



¹The Sandhills sub-region is comprised of the following counties from the Piedmont and Coastal regions: Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland.







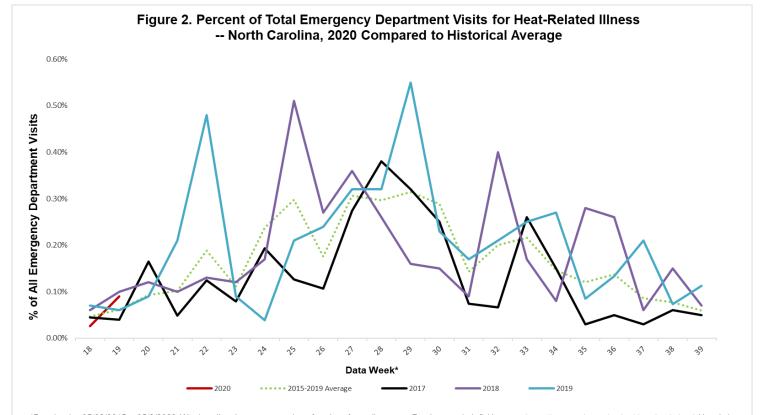
<u>Table 1.</u> Visits by sex and age group - May 10-16, 2020

Way 10 10, 2020			
	N=21*	(%)†	
Sex			
Male	8	(38)	
Female	13	(62)	
Age			
0-14	1	(5)	
15-18	2	(10)	
19-24	2	(10)	
25-44	5	(24)	
45-64	7	(33)	
65+	4	(19)	

<u>Table 2.</u> Visits by severity – May 10-16. 2020

	N=6‡	(%)†
Severity§		
Heat Syncope	2	(33)
Heat Exhaustion	2	(33)
Other Effects ^{II}	2	(33)

NOTE: Emergency department visit records and maximum heat indices were obtained from NC DETECT and the State Climate Office at NC State



*Data begins 05/02/2015 to 05/9/2020. Week ending dates may vary by a few days for earlier years. For data week definitions see https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/downloads.html. Hospitals transitioned from the ICD-9-CM diagnosis code standard to ICD-10-CM in 2015. This transition may impact the number of emergency department visits with a heat related illness diagnosis.

Source: NC DETECT

University, respectively. Heat-related illness is captured through a near real-time keyword search for 'heat', 'hot', 'hyperthermia', 'heat cramp', 'heat exhaustion', 'heat stroke', and 'sun stroke' in chief complaint or triage notes of emergency department records or a diagnosis code for heat-related illness. These figures present an estimate of the number of emergency department visits for heat-related illness. Please contact lauren.thie@dhhs.nc.gov for more information.

Disclaimer: The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) is an advanced, statewide public health surveillance system. NC DETECT is funded with federal funds by North Carolina Division of Public Health (NC DPH), Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant (PHEP), and managed through a collaboration between NC DPH and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Department of Emergency Medicine's Carolina Center for Health Informatics (UNC CCHI). The NC DETECT Data Oversight Committee does not take responsibility for the scientific validity or accuracy of methodology, results, statistical analyses, or conclusions presented. The NC DETECT Data Oversight Committee (DOC) includes representatives from the NC DPH, UNC NC DETECT Team and NC Hospital Association.

^{*}n may vary from weekly total visits † may not total 100 due to rounding ‡ missing severity data = 33 § definitions of heat related illness categories https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html Il other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified